THE COLUMBIAN,
OLD ERA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,
TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year THREE DOLLARS will be charged. To subscribers out of the county who are willing to pay for a year, strictly in advance [illegible] and [illegible] If payment be delayed [illegible] and [illegible]
PAPERS are discontinued, except at the option of the proprietors, to subscribers who are in arrears at the time of publication, but long [illegible] after the expiration of the time [illegible] is given.
To persons living out of the state, or to distant post offices, payment must be required in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
NO CREDIT is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.
JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the best city offices. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROADWAY,
G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 51
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 42

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	50.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ira[illegible] Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Treasurer & Collector—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Joan M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Sheriff or—Isaac Dewitt.
Commissioners—Dr. H. W. Mettenreynolds.
Auditors—John Herner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Clerk to Commissioners' clerk—William Knickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jurors Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Directors of Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, N. J. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Esq., O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Burgess—John A. Funston.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; B. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; C. Fruitz, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. B. Litz, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—[illegible] President; J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Shoemaker, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—11 a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. Vernon.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart McIlvoy.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—1 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gehret.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—
Sunday Services—11 a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but ever body welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reese.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday services—10 a. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Class and Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little brick church on the hill," known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers and Justices and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the correct fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Latest and best styles. Corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKLER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6s

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 13, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. R. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN.
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

THE "MOODY SHIRT."
MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Gentlemen desiring shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement.
Factory Corner Penn and Centre streets.
Address P. O. MOODY,
March 3, '76-1y Philada., Pa

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and Mill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY Coal.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
Aug. 21, 1874.- KNITTLE & ABBOTT, Catawissa, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m., for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr. 23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 3, Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, 73—y

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building, April 10, 74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. DERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. July 1, 73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, 76-1y.

E. R. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—3

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., E. Stehner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. BROWN,
has removed his Boot and Shoe Store from Brown's Hotel to 1st door above Wagoneller and sharpless'. Tovanda Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS,
Oct. 8, '75-1y Proprietor.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8.75

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Etna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	$2,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	30,000,000
Hartford, of Hartford	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	5,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	251,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,988,000

March 26, '75—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block.
July 21-6m.*

Columbia County
BANK,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
Formerly the Bank of Espy, removed April first, 1876. Is conveniently located in the central part of the town, and does a general BANKING business.
Money received on deposit subject to check without notice. Special arrangements made with depositors, and interest allowed on time deposits.
Issue Drafts on New York and Philadelphia.
Collections made on all important towns in the U. S., at lowest rates of exchange. Bonds and stocks bought and sold, and coupons collected. Every security given to depositors that can be offered by any Bank.
DISCOUNT DAYS:—Tuesday and Friday.
RATE, SIX PER CENT.
Aug. 16, '76-6m.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '75.-1lm.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. Dec. 8, '76-3m

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

DR. SWAYNE,
The discoverer and compounder of the far-famed
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
and other valuable preparations, entered upon his professional career with the important advantage of a regular medical education in one of the oldest and best schools in Philadelphia, and, perhaps, in the world. He subsequently served a faithful term of practice in the Philadelphia Dispensary, and for nearly years attended the Hospital. In these institutions he enjoyed the most ample opportunities of obtaining an insight into diseases in all their various forms, as well as for ascertaining the best methods of their treatment. In offering, therefore, to the people of the United States the fruits of his extensive professional experience in the medical compounds as the best results of his skill and observation, he feels that he is but proffering a boon to every family throughout the land, resting, as he does, confidently in the merits and efficacious virtue of the remedies he herewith commends. The vast amount of testimony from all parts of the world has proven "DOCTOR SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY" the most efficacious remedy known, and it is admitted by our most eminent physicians, and all who have witnessed its wonderful healing properties, The WILD CHERRY in all ages of the world and in all countries where it is known has been justly celebrated for its wonderful medicinal qualities, but its great power to cure some of the worst and most distressing diseases among us was never fully ascertained until the experiments of that skillful physician, Dr. Swayne, had demonstrated its high adaptation in combination with Pine Tree Tar, and other equally valuable vegetable ingredients, which chemically combined renders it action tenfold more certain and beneficial in curing all diseases of the throat, breast and lungs. DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous and shattered constitution. If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, do not be put off by any other remedy that may be offered, but send to us direct, and we will forward a half dozen to any address, freight paid, on receipt of the price, $4 per bottle, or $2 the half dozen. Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice.

Ask Your Druggist for Them.

Females and all who value health should never be without DR. SWAYNE'S TAR AND SARSAPARILLA PILLS, as they purify the blood, removing all obstructions, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek. Female irregularities are restored to a healthy condition. They are a certain cure for Sick and Nervous Headache. As a tonic pill, nothing can exceed them: take one, two, or three, as may be required necessary; unlike others, they neither gripe, produce nausea, or any other unpleasant sensation, while they are as powerful as it is possible for a medicine to be and be harmless. These Pills cleanse out the stomach and bowels, enrich and purify the blood, remove all unhealthy bilious secretions of the stomach and bowels, causing a perfectly healthy state of the liver, and are unquestionably the best cathartic and antibilious medicine yet discovered; and we are determined that the sick shall have them at a price within the means of the poorest ($5 cents a box or 30 Pills). If your druggist or storekeeper does not get them, do not be put off by any others that may be offered in their place, but send to us direct, and we will forward by mail, on receipt of the price, 25 cents a box or five boxes $1.

SKIN DISEASES.
Swayne's Ointment,
Is particularly adapted to all forms of skin diseases. Cures even when all other remedies and treatment fail.

Cures Tetter,	Scald Head,
Salt Rheum,	Ringworm,
Barber's Itch,	Pimples, Sores,
Prarie Itch	Army Itch,
Sore Heads,	Blotches, Scurvy,
Humors, Piles,	Chronic Erysipelas of the
All Eruptions,	Face.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Seems to cure every case, leaving the skin smooth and clear without a blemish behind.

Itching Piles
is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as win er, oftentimes shows itself around the part affected, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sore y afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending to the vagina, producing distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Dr. Swayne & Son:—Gentlemen—The box of Ointment you sent me by mail cured me entirely of Itching Piles, which I suffered with for five years. Enclosed find fifty cents for another box for a friend of mine. JOSHUA J. BEACH.
Farmwell Station, Loudon Co., Va.

Rev. Isaac Holland, Webster, Taylor county W. Va. writes:
November 20, 1875—I have been a sufferer from Itching Piles. I procured a box of your ointment last spring which gave me instant relief, and feel confident it will effect a permanent cure. Enclosed find fifty cents, for which please send me another box by mail.

An Eruption of 8 Years Standing.
I was troubled with an eruption of eight years standing, intolerable at times; tried many preparations without finding relief. Through the use of Swayne's All-Healing Ointment I am entirely cured. JOSEPH LAMBERT.
At Hortsman & Bros., 5th and Cherry Phila.

I was entirely cured of Tetter
in its worst form by Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment, and shall be happy to explain my case to all who may call upon me. JAMES MCKINLEY, West End Hotel, 22d Street, below Loudard, Philadelphia.
Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, 50 cents a box.
Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
SWAYNE'S PANACEA.
celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic complaints, and in cases where syphilitic taint of the parent causes development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous constitutents and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.
In particular to obtain the genuine, as prepared by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia. See that the name is spelled correctly, SWAYNE, as there are preparations of somewhat similar name in the market.

IS YOUR HAIR FALLING OUT
OR TURNING GRAY?
IF SO DO NOT FAIL TO USE

The most	London Hair Color restorer
Reliable Hair	London Hair Color Restorer
Restorative ever	London Hair Co or Restorer
Introduced to the	London Hair Color Restorer
American	London Hair Color Restorer
People	London Hair Color Restorer
For Restoring	London Hair Color Restorer
Gray Hair and	London Hair Color Restorer
Preventing	London Hair Color Restorer
Baldness.	London Hair Color Restorer
The great	London Hair Color Restorer
Luxury of	London Hair Color Restorer
the Dress-	London Hair Color Reporter
Room.	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer

1. It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2. It will make the hair grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove all dandruff and itching.
5. It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible
6. It will preserve the original color to old age.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8. It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

75 Cents per Bottle.
6 bottles $4. Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.
Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North 6th Street, Phila., Pa., sole proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Aug 25, '76—1y.

Poetical.

OLD LOVE.

The broadsword loses its glitter
As it hangs in the ancient hall;
Rusted and blunt grows the keen-edged blade
That once so gallant a champion made
As it gleamed from the castle wall.

The jewel loses its lustre
As it lies in its velvet nest,
Till dull and dim is the good red gold
That showed such a royal light of old
As it flashed from a beauty's breast.

The blue eye loses its power
As age comes creeping on,
The fair form droops from its stately grace,
The rose fly from the care-worn face,
The charm from the trembling tone.

The color fades from the canvass;
The magic from ringing rhyme.
Now is there joy in this world of ours,
Riches, or glories, or hopes, or flowers,
But dies at the touch of Time?

Ay, Love in his pure serenity?
Can the pitiless spell defy,
For tears cannot drown, nor absence dim,
And death himself may not conquer him,
For true love can never die.

THE TWO ARMIES.

As life's unending column pours,
Two marshalled hosts are seen—
Two armies on the trampled shores
That death flows back between.

One marches to the drum-beat's roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With sad, yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the patient planet's gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabres shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line:
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade;
At honor's trumpet-call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade,
In glory's arms they fall.

For these no flashing falchions bright,
No stirring battle cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night—
Each answers, "Here am I."

For those the sculptor's laureled bust,
The builder's marble piles,
The anthems pealing o'er their dust
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf
That floods the lonely graves
When spring rolls in her sea-green surf
In flowery-foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of love.

Though from the hero's bleeding breast
Her pulses freedom drew,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Sprang from that scarlet dew—

While valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the throne!

—O. W. Holmes.

Miscellaneous.

THE HORSE DEALER'S STORY.

Many years ago, before the era of railroads, and when highwaymen abounded along the great route from Calais to Paris, a noted drover, who had been to Boulogne with a large drove of horses, which he had sold for cash, was overtaken by night on his return, near Marquise. He remembered that a little distance ahead was a quiet inn he had never stopped at, and he determined to spend the night there.

As he rode up to the house, the landlord, a respectable looking person, received his horse and led him away to the stable, while he invited the drover to enter the public sitting-room.

Here he found two young men, one of whom, from his resemblance to the landlord he recognized as his son; the other, somewhat older, from his manners, appeared also to belong to the family. Immediately after supper (during which the drover stated where he had been and what good luck he had met with,) the son mounted a horse, and stating that he was going to Marquise to stay all night, rode off. The drover, having looked after the comfort of his horse, soon after requested the landlord to show him to his room.

As the traveler slipped off his garments, he felt for the leathern belt about his waist, to see that it was secure. This contained his gold, while his paper money was in a large wallet, carried in a pocket made for the purpose, in the inside of his vest. Depositing these articles beneath his pillow, he extinguished the light and threw himself upon the bed, where, overcome by weariness, he soon fell asleep.

How long he had been in this state of forgetfulness he could not tell, when he was aroused to wakefulness by the sound of some person endeavoring to open the window near the head of his bed. At the same time he heard suppressed voices without, as of several persons in whispered consultation.

Startled by this suspicious appearance of things, the drover reached toward the chair on which he had thrown his clothes, for his weapons; but, to his dismay, he remembered that on his arrival, when preparing to wash off the dust of his journey, he had laid them aside, within the bar, and had neglected to resume them.

Scarcely conscious of what he was doing, the defenceless drover slipped from the foot of the bed, and hid himself in the darkness behind a lot of women's dresses suspended from the wall, and watched the motions of a man who was now slowly and cautiously entering the room. He even fancied he could detect the reflection of the dim light upon an upraised knife as the man approached the bed with staggering and uncertain steps. But great was his relief, when, instead of an attempt at murder, the intruder carelessly shuffled off his clothes, and throwing himself into the bed he had just vacated, was soon in a sound sleep.

Not knowing what to make of this strange affair, the drover determined to dress himself, call up the landlord, and have this singular intrusion explained. He had reached his clothes and slipped on his trousers, and was moving toward the door, when steps were heard cautiously crossing the outer room. Once more he sought the shelter of the dresses, which completely screened his person, and awaited the entrance of the persons, whoever they might be. Presently the door of the room was silently opened, and two men made their appearance. It was not so dark but that the drover could readily distinguish them to be the inkeeper and the man he had seen at the supper table.

"Step lightly, I tell you," whispered the landlord, "or you'll wake him up, and then we'll have a pretty mess on our hands."

"Nonsense!" replied the other, with an oath. "You are scared, old man."

"Scared!" repeated the first speaker. "No man ever told Jean Garnier before he was scared! Here, give me the knife! I'll show you who is scared! You secure the money—it's under the pillow—I saw him put it there, and I'll do the rest."

The old man was in advance, and as he stood between the window and the drover, the latter could see his form bent over the bed, while his hand seemed to be searching beneath the pillow.

"Here, Henrie—take it. Here's the wallet, and here's the belt. How heavy it is!"—and he passed the money to his companion before the other had yet reached the bedside.

The old man then put his hand to his bosom, and the trembling drover saw him draw forth the long blade the other hand given him. For an instant the murderous weapon was poised over his head, and then descended upon the person of the poor wretch in the bed.

The murderer paused in his work for an instant, as if to satisfy himself that life was extinct; and then moved quickly from the room.

As soon as his footsteps had died in the distance the horror stricken drover escaped through the window, and ran with all his speed to Marquise, where, arousing the people of the hotel, he told his fearful story. A crowd soon collected about him, and accompanied him to the scene of the fearful murder.

All about the house was still, but on approaching the stable a light was discovered within; and moving noiselessly to the door and peering through the cracks, the two murderers were found in the act of digging a grave beneath the flooring. A rush was made upon them, and they were arrested.

At the sight of the drover who was the first to confront the guilty wretches, the landlord uttered a shriek of terror, and fell to the ground, while his accomplice, as pale as a corpse, gazed upon him with affright, not doubting it was the ghost of the murdered man who stood before him.

The party now proceeded to the house dragging the murderers along with them.

Lights were procured, and still keeping the prisoners with them, the people entered the room where lay the body of the man so strangely murdered instead of the horse dealer. The wife and daughter followed.

When the covering was removed from the face of the corpse, and the full light of the candles flared upon it, a wild cry burst from the lips of the landlord's wife.

"My son—my murdered son! Who has done this?"

And with a hysterical scream she fell to floor.

"No, no! it can't be so mother!" exclaimed the daughter as she struggled to reach the bed. But the terrible truth burst upon her as her eyes fell upon the mangled form of her brother, and she also swooned upon the body.

The cries of the broken-hearted females seemed to arouse the old man for a moment; and gazing wildly at the sight before him he realized also the terrible truth. He had murdered his own son!

On investigating the facts before the magistrate the next day, it was ascertained that the son of the innkeeper, who was a dissipated young man, had visited Marquise the previous evening, where, with some of his associates he had been engaged in drinking and gambling till a late hour; and being too much intoxicated to remount his horse, and ashamed to meet his family, some of his fellow gamblers had accompanied him home; and supposing the room in which the drover had been put to be vacated, they had assisted the drunken man into the window. It was their voices the lodger had heard; and thus it was that the hapless youth had met his death and our friend escaped.

The accomplice of the landlord proved to be his own son-in-law, Henri Legrand.

From that awful hour the wretched mother of that murdered boy, murdered by his father's hand, remained a raving maniac.

It is only necessary to add, in concluding this tale of horror, that the drover recovered his money; and justice claiming her due, the two murderers paid the penalty of their crime upon the guillotine. Shortly after this last event the people of Marquise, to whom the scene of the unnatural murder had become an eyesore, assembled and leveled the building to the ground. The spot is now covered with brambles and thistles, and pointed out to the stranger as a place to be avoided; for the ignorant assert that it is haunted by the ghost of the murdered man.

HOW SHE READS A NEWSPAPER.—Somebody says that one who will watch a woman read a newspaper will get some new ideas on the characteristics of the gentler sex. She takes it up hurriedly and begins to scan it over rapidly, as though she was hunting some particular thing; but she is not. She is merely taking in the obscure paragraphs, which she believes were put in out-of-the-way places for the sole purpose of keeping her from seeing them. As she finishes each one her countenance brightens with the comforting reflection that she has outwitted the editor and the whole race of men, for she has a vague belief that newspapers are the enemies of her sex and editors its chief oppressors. She never reads the headlines, and the huge telegraph heads she never even sees. She is greedy for local news, and devours it with the keenest relish. Marriages and deaths are always interesting reading to her, and advertisements are exciting and stimulating. She cares little for printed jokes, unless they reflect ridicule upon the men, and then she delights in them and never forgets them. She pays particular attention to anything inclosed by quotation marks, and considers it rather better authority than anything first hande l. The columns in which the editor airs his opinions in leaded highfalutin she rarely reads. Views are of no importance in her estimation, but facts are everything. She generally reads the poetry. She doesn't always care for it, but she makes a practice of reading it because she thinks she ought to. She reads stories and sketches and paragraphs indiscriminately and believes every word of them. Finally, after she has read all she intends to, she lays the paper down with an air of disappointment and a half contemptuous gesture, which says very plainly that she thinks all newspapers miserable failures, but it is certain that if she had a chance she could make the only perfect newspaper the world had ever seen.

Sagacity of Elephants in a Storm.

Howe's circus was showing at Indianola when the storm of the Fourth came on, and because of injury to the railroads were compelled to remain there until the track was temporarily repaired, Friday evening. Then the circus started for their next place of exhibition. When about eight miles out one corner of a bridge gave way, and three cars containing animals ran off the track and turned over into the mud, very gently. The first car contained horses, the second an elk and camel, the third five elephants. The small animals were easily liberated, but the elephants were all in a heap. To remove them the car was cut away, exposing the tops of the unwieldly animals's backs. Then was exhibited the intelligence which marks these half-human brutes. They obeyed every command of the keeper, crawling on their knees, turning on their sides, squirming like eels, and assuming more wonderful and novel positions than were described on the show bills. When released from their perilous position there was not a scratch upon them, and no school boy ever gave more emphatic expression of relief from confinement than did those elephants. They trumpeted, swayed back and forth, and did everything but talk. The remaining distance to the city was made overland, and a happier crew never started on a march than were those animals. The cool, breezy atmosphere and the moonlight were all-inspiring. As the bridges were gone at each stream the elephants took fresh enjoyment of their liberty. At no time were they obstinate and disobedient, but seemed to fully realize the situation. On arriving at Des Moines railway cars had to be procured, which was not easily done, as ordinary cars are too low. Some were finally found which were about one inch higher than the tallest elephant's back. They were brought alongside and the platform properly placed, when Jack noticed that it was a strange car, seized the door-frame with his trunk, gave it a vigorous shake and then tried the door. Satisfied that it was strong he marched slowly in the car, placed himself lengthwise, gave a rocking motion and humped his back. A bolt overhead hit his back, and he marched straight out of the car. "It's no use," said the keeper, "he won't go back there again." The ribs which support the roof were removed, the elephants closely watching the operation. When this was done Jack went in, swayed himself, rocked the car, humped his back, found everything all right, trumpeted his satisfaction and went to eating.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

A Jumble of Mishaps.

A gentleman residing on Aberdeen street was until Friday last inclined to favor woman suffrage. His wife had delayed moving until after the 1st, so as to take advantage of the fall in house rents. The house to which they moved had a tremendous steep flight of stairs and oil-clothed hall. The wife had the stairs scrubbed very neatly, and left the soap on the top step. Her husband was up stairs, with a basket of clothes pins in one hand and a clock under the other arm, when his wife, who was down stairs, saw a mouse, and shaking her skirts, madly bounded upon the table and let off a series of shrill shrieks, beginning on high ZZZ above the cleff. Her husband, thinking the house was on fire at the very least, started to run to her rescue, and stepping on the piece of soap that she had thoughtfully left on the stairs, sat down vehemently at the top of the flight and slid down with the speed of thought. Fire flew from his false teeth as he hit the edge of each step, volleys of clothes pins were discharged into the air and fell rattling and rebounding on the oil-cloth, and the clock shed its contents over the universe. The husband had little time for reflection when he reached the glare oil-cloth of the hall, and shot across it with scarcely diminished velocity, literally making the oil-cloth and the seat of his pantaloons smoke with friction and finally bringing up against the door with a violence that threatened to burst the side out of the house. The fearful concussion started his wife, who turned a back summersault from the table into a tub of soap-suds, in which she was so tightly wedged that she had to throw a hand spring and canter on all fours like a turtle, with a tub on her back and cataracts of suds inundating her. Meanwhile the hired woman fell off the step-ladder with a crash like a pile-driver, and jarred down most of the plaster cornice. When the man's wife had sloughed her tub, she sauntered calmly into the hall and remarked, "Well, men are the emptiest—and the hall has just been washed too." Her husband did not say much, but he thought a good deal; and now, he says, just let Susan B. Anthony come here and lecture again, and if no other man has the courage to kiss, he will, so help him Packlemerton.—*New York World.*

CONTENTS OF A LADY'S POCKET.—They came walking down the centre passage of the Main Building at the Centennial the other day, two beautiful and fashionable young ladies, over whose heads probably nineteen or twenty summers had passed. They chatted pleasantly as they passed along and turned into one of the less frequented passages and sat down on a bench to rest, when one remarked to the other, "Minnie, where is ——— stopping?" She said she had forgotten, but would look, as she had the address on a slip of paper in her pocket. When the search commenced for that slip of paper, as it was somewhere in the big pocket attached to her dress, out came a small lace handkerchief, a large linen one, a broken bracelet, spool of thread, pocket-book, two false teeth (her mother's, probably, which she was taking to the dentist's to get fixed), a piece of white flannel, small box of face powder, two crooked hairpins (which looked as though they had done duty as button hooks), a thimble, one garter about fifteen inches in length, paper of pins, a fan, a broken comb, ivory end of parasol, knife, bottle of smelling salts, two pieces of ribbon, three No. 2 soiled gloves of different colors, paper of bon bons, cigar holder, two buttons, and at last the slip of paper which she had been looking for. We did not

4. *Votes given out of time:* This point was raised by the return from Wisconsin in 1857. The electors of that State met and voted on the day following the one fixed by act of Congress, their meeting on the proper day having been prevented by a violent storm. One would think that overruling necessity, when shown, would excuse so slight a deviation from strict compliance with the law. But as the law was passed in execution of an express provision of the Constitution, and as the evil results of permitting States to vote on different days are manifest, the Wisconsin votes were strongly objected to and they were stated only hypothetically in the general result, as in the prior cases of Missouri and Michigan. Unless a plea of necessity can be entertained in cases similar to that of Wisconsin, the meeting of Electors at any other time than that fixed by act of Congress, will always render their votes absolutely void. (Con. Art. II, § 1, cl. 4; Amend't XII.)

5. *Votes cast by imnature States:* It may be safely asserted that a State must be an actual and not merely a prospective member of the Union when its electoral vote is cast; that its admission into the Union afterwards, before the count, will not, by relation, validate its prior votes. The cases of Indiana in 1317, of Missouri in 1821 and of Michigan in 1837 raised this question, or involved its discussion, and the proceedings in Congress upon them may be consulted for the most remarkable illustrations of 'How not to do it' which our history affords. By a questionable decision the votes of Indiana were received and counted, but those of Missouri and Michigan were received *sub modo* and only hypothetically stated in the general result by virtue of concurrent resolutions of the two Houses. Substantially, they were not allowed as votes given of right by the States in question, (Annals of Congress, 1816–1817, pp 943–50; Id. 1820–21, pp. 1147–63; Benton's Ab. Deb. XIII, 265, 278–80.)

6. *Votes from States not in a condition to appoint Electors:* A class of States falling under this head may be described to be: States "whose inhabitants and local authorities" are, at the time of appointing Electors, "in such condition that no valid appointments are made"—a description applied by the Joint Resolution of Congress of Feb. 8, 1865, (Cong. *Globe*, 1864–5, App. 159), to the Southern States, including Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, in which loyal State Governments had been re-established and in two of which electoral votes had been cast. After protracted debate in the Senate, in which the claims of Louisiana in particular to participate in the Presidential election were pressed, the Resolution passed that body by a vote of 29 to 10. The refusal of electoral votes to Louisiana and Tennessee on that occasion was fully justified by considerations quite independent of their prior position as seceded States, and it was by the Resolution put distinctly upon the ground of their actual condition in November 1864 when their Electors had been appointed. Their "inhabitants and local authorities" were at that time "in such condition" that a full, fair and free election and appointment of Electors had not been secured. Some troops of the United States were stationed in those States, exercising exceptional influence upon elections—the vote in each was but partly polled—the local governments were, if not irregular, at least exceptional in character—and there was some distrust and animosity among the people and between them and their rulers. As described by Senator Sumner, they were in their restored position to the Union, "States born of the bayonet," and their political organizations and social life were still in a degree unsettled and insecure.

The Joint Resolution of 20th July 1868, (*Globe*, 1867–8, App. 573), which denied electoral votes to unreconstructed States, was in the same line of exclusion though upon different ground, and was more limited in its application.

At the February count of 1869, the electoral votes of Georgia were objected to upon grounds covered by the foregoing Resolutions, and were only received upon the hypothesis that they would not change the general result. The form of announcing them was settled, upon the precedents of 1821, 1837 and 1857, above mentioned, but their recognition in any form was stoutly objected to in joint meeting. They were announced in the midst of tumult and disorder, as had been the votes of Michigan in 1857.

At the same count of 1869, the votes from Louisiana were objected to by Mr. Mullins of the House of Representatives, because "no valid election of Electors had been held in said State." The objection was considered in each House and it was decided to count the votes, but by motions made by Mr. Morton and by Mr. Poole in the Senate and by Gen. Schenck in the House, it appears that a main reason for the decision was that there was no proof before the Houses to sustain the objection—not that the objection was insufficient but that it was unproved.—(*Globe*, 1868–9, pp. 1048–50, 1056–7).

In 1873 the electoral votes of Louisiana were squarely rejected by both Houses of Congress, voting separately after objections made in joint meeting, and partly for reasons covered completely by the Resolution of 1865. The vote to reject was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 16, and in the House of Representatives without a division.—(*Globe*, 1872–3, pp. 1293, 1302–5)

There can be no question, even though there were no examples to prove it, that a State may be in such a disturbed or exceptional condition that no fair and true election can be held in it or reported from it. Its local authorities may be unreliable—its people turbulent—military force may overawe it—corruption may assail it—and fraud may be organized to sport with and to falsify returns. The case must be an extreme one, but when it presents itself and a demand is made for the allowance of electoral votes to the State, that demand should be sternly rejected by Congress. In such case no power but the two Houses can act, or ought to be permitted to act, for its consideration involves a judgment upon political conditions which a court cannot pronounce and the Executive ought not to be permitted to give.

6. *Votes cast by unlawful Electoral Colleges;* An unlawful College is one the members of which have been insufficiently or wrongfully appointed, or not appointed at all, and its condemnation will be pronounced by either Federal or State laws, or both. Of course, whenever in its composition or origin a College is shown to be unlawful, its acts will have no validity and its votes will be void. A College composed wholly of Federal office holders, or of members appointed at some other time than that fixed by Congress by direction of the Constitution, would be plainly unlawful. So also a College with members appointed in any other manner than that directed by the Legislature of their State, or, we may add, by palpable fraud, even under the forms of law, for then there would be no actual appointment by the State as required by the Constitution.

The regulations made by the Legislature of a State for the appointment of Electors must be consistent with the Constitution of the United States and with the Constitution of their own State, (to the support of both which instruments they are sworn), and must be otherwise appropriate to the end for which the power of regulation was conferred upon them. With these limitations their regulations of the manner of appointing Electors are to be completely respected by all authorities of the United States, and those regulations are primarily to be applied and enforced by State authorities executive and judicial.

But, apparently, with the appointment of Electors State agency ends and Federal regulation begins; for a College, though the product of State action, is essentially a Federal institution, created for Federal purposes, to which the Federal Constitution addresses direct commands. Its lawful constitution as well as its proceedings and returns is therefore a proper and necessary object of inquiry by Federal authority.

And here we reach a question of evidence which will be variously answered by disputants in debate, according to the exigencies of argument and to the positions of those who reply. One will tell us that a Governor's certificate of the appointment of Electors for a State is *prima facie* evidence of their lawful appointment and authority; another, that such certificate is conclusive evidence; while still another, in the language of an accomplished gentleman and former Clerk of the national House of Representatives, will inform us that, in his opinion, such certificate is "*prima facie* absolute evidence" of the same thing! Passing by the last mentioned opinion as not quite comprehensible to the common mind, we may inquire whether the first or the second of these opinions is to be accepted as the true one.

These certificates of Governors of States are not required by, or even mentioned in the Constitution of the United States, and have therefore only a statutory sanction. And the act of Congress of March 1st, 1792, which provides for them, while it manifests a claim by Congress to regulate the returns or certificates of electoral appointments, is very plainly *directory* only in several of its provisions, including the certificate section, and does not assign to the certificates to be issued under it any conclusive effect or value.

Governors' certificates are known to us in other cases of State selections to Federal posts of duty, and bear a well defined character. By the act of Congress of 25th July 1868 an election of United States Senator from a State, is to be certified by the Governor of the State. Elections of Representatives from States are certified by the same authority and constitute the evidence upon which a new House of Representatives is organized every second year. Turning to the 4th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution we find that the times, places *and manner* of electing Senators and Representatives in Congress, *is to be prescribed by the Legislature* of each State, (though Congress may make or alter such regulations); a provision very similar to that relating to the appointment of Presidential Electors. Now these Senatorial, Representative and Electoral certificates made by Governors, upon returns of elections in their States by the people or Legislatures, will have a uniform character and force *as evidence* unless strong reasons to the contrary appear. And yet no point of law is more firmly established than the point that Governors' certificates of Senatorial and Representative elections are *prima facie* evidence only, and liable to be set aside upon countervailing proof. In some notable cases they have not been permitted to take effect even in the first instance, where other evidence, of which Representative bodies could take notice, convicted them of illegality or falsehood.

It is no sufficient answer to this argument to say, that each House of Congress is authorized by the Constitution to judge of the elections and returns of its members. They have that power and would, on general principles of parliamentary law, have had it if the Constitution had been wholly silent upon the subject. But the power of the two Houses to inquire into the lawful character of an Electoral College—whether it has been in fact appointed by the State and in the manner lawfully directed and is therefore constitutional—being conceded, a Governor's certificate of electoral membership belongs inevitably to the same class of proofs with his certificates of membership in Congress, as to the force and effect to be given it as evidence. If the two Houses have no such power of inquiry, it is quite immaterial how an electoral certificate shall be classed. To say that they do not possess the power of inquiry *because* such certificate concludes them, is to beg the question in dispute. If, therefore, it has been established that the two Houses have the power and are charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution in the particulars above mentioned, a Governor's certificate is not the sole and conclusive evidence, which they can receive upon the inquiry to be made.

The doubt which might attach to this reasoning if the Governor's act in making an electoral certificate were considered as done under State authority—under some regulation by the State Legislature of the manner of appointing Electors—wholly disappears when we remember that the certificate is made *under an act of Congress* and consequently within the domain and jurisdiction of Federal power.

That the certificate section of the act of 1792 is directory only and not imperative, and a Governor's certificate not indispensable to the validity of a return of electoral votes, is shown by the decision of the two Houses of Congress in the case of Texas in 1873. A certificate of an acting Secretary of State was, in that case, held to be sufficient, and the electoral votes of the State were received and counted. (*Globe*, 1872–3, *pp* 1289–91 1300, 1301, 1305.)

At the same count of 1873, the certificate of the Governor of Louisiana was held not to conclude the two Houses. Upon other evidence and looking behind his certificate, the votes from that State were rejected. (*Globe*, 1872–3, *pp* 1302–5, 1292–3.)

It is scarcely necessary to add, that a fraudulent Executive certificate, like other fraudulent papers, would be unlawful and rejectable, quite independent of its character in other respects and of the authority by which it was issued.

Having now concluded our examination of the grounds upon which electoral votes should be rejected by the two Houses of Congress, it remains to summarize the requisites of legal votes which *must* be counted—against which no proper objection can be made. They are: Votes of States in the Union when they are cast, and in a condition political and social to appoint Electors; which shall have been cast by the proper number of qualified Electors, chosen in the manner directed by the Legislature of a State, at the time fixed by Congress, who shall have lawfully assembled to cast them at the time fixed by Congress and have cast and certified them in the manner directed by the Constitution, for qualified candidates. Votes falling under this general description are the rightful votes of the States, with which no power can meddle and which no power can reject.

The disputed States: From what has been shown above, we may conclude with confidence that the Electoral College of Louisiana, of the present year, the appointment of whose members was certified by Gov. Kellogg, was an unlawful body and its votes void, because the Returning Board, which in fact appointed it, was itself an unlawful body and plainly exceeded any jurisdiction which could be claimed for it under the laws of the State. That the action of that Board was also fraudulent in purpose and in fact and therefore invalid, appears reasonably certain upon the evidence before us.

In South Carolina there was open defiance of the Court of highest resort in the State by the Returning Board—an unlawful return of Electors chosen, while they were before the Court upon a rule to show cause why they should not canvass the county in connection with the precinct returns. If it shall be shown in the investigation now in progress, that the true returns, lawfully examined and certified, would have shown a different result from that announced, the conclusion of intended fraud by them as well as unlawful conduct will be inevitable.

In Florida, the question is upon the lawful powers of the Returning Board under the laws of the State, as determined upon regular inquiry in its Courts, and upon the fair or fraudulent purpose with which the returns of election were manipulated by the Board. In this case also the pending investigation will furnish to Congress ample means for forming an intelligent and just judgment.

The Constitution, rightly taken, vindicates itself in this great emergency. In requiring the two Houses to canvass and count the electoral votes it compels careful consideration of each case of dispute by representative men of both the great parties of the country, so that a result when arrived at shall have a sanction and command a degree of respect which could not otherwise be obtained. To the Representatives of the People and of the States it commits the duty of seeing to it that the Constitution and laws of the country shall on this occasion be impartially executed, that falsehood shall be purged from electoral returns, that illegal, usurped authority under pretended forms of law shall not tamper with the votes of the people, and that no man by means of fraud or force shall be made to ascend to the highest seat of power in the Government of the United States.

Notwithstanding the strong party interests involved in the issue, and the passions which that issue is calculated to produce, we have a right to expect an honorable and satisfactory result from the labors of Congress. It will be by conference between leading men, conducted in a spirit of conciliation and guided by patriotic aims, that a basis for true judgment will be reached. Then technical niceties and extreme views will be put aside or overruled, and justice, the practice of which is the salvation of States, will completely prevail.

C. R. BUCKALEW.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 22, 1876.

SOME LAWS.

TO THE COLUMBIAN.

SIRS:—Coming to examine, a few days ago, the law in relation to the pay of County Commissioners, I found that almost every county in the State had its own local regulation upon the subject. From one dollar and a half to five dollars I believe it ranges; and there is no reason for the difference. Under the new Constitution a general law on the subject seems advisable; and a settling of the per diem pay at a sum not less than three dollars. A sum less than that scarcely pays the expenses; and yet competent men are expected and required to give days and weeks of time, care, attention and responsibility to the public county business. I call the attention of the lawmakers to the subject.

At the same time another reform may as well be had. The law creating Jury Commissioners is no longer valuable. Under the new Constitution the minority party has a representation in the Board of County Commissioners in every county. A law repealing the Jury Commissioner act, and providing that the wheel should be filled by the County Commissioners in presence of the Sheriff, and the Juries drawn in the same way, would dispense with more than a hundred officers, and subserve the ends of public justice quite as effectually and satisfactorily as the present method.

These are matters of importance and convenience, and should have the attention of the Legislature: and such things are mostly overlooked by the great patriots who serve us in the Halls at Harrisburg.

A. B.

The enterprising firm of Chandler, Cameron & Co. radical manipulators of elections, have discovered a new source of dread. According to these veracious statesmen a secret circular has been discovered, addressed to all the commanders of the militia and armed organizations of the South, reciting that it is the desire of the Democratic managers to have an imposing military demonstration at the time of the inauguration of Tilden and requesting the recipient of the circular to notify the person sending it whether his command can attend, how large it will be, and especially to give the record of the officers, number, calibre, character and quality of its rifles and field pieces. A blank is left for the signature of the person sending it.

It is an interesting story but when we mention that the report appears in the New York *Times*, of course all interest in it will fall flat. That delightful paper would travel forty miles around the truth to get at a lie, and nothing emanating from its office is entitled to a particle of belief or respect, except in the circles frequented by Zack Chandler Don Cameron and other incendiaries of their class. Cameron however as Secretary of War will undoubtedly make use of the rumor in some way and whatever way that may be it is certain to be to the public detriment. That's what he is in office for.

Mr Morrison Chairman of the House Committee now in session at New Orleans, has telegraphed to Speaker Randall that "every obstacle has been and will be interposed to hinder this Committee in the discharge of its duty." The refusal of Wells to appear before the Committee or furnish documents is part of the rascally plan to prevent investigation of the frauds committed. Orton, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company also refuses to produce the messages, demanded by the Committee. It is to be hoped that the House will assert its powers and make short work of Wells, Orton and their kind. The country is not in the humor to stand any nonsense either from such unhung scoundrels as Wells or such men as the Radical telegraph manager.

When the Republican organ grinders cannot think of any other lie, they mention with perfect serenity "that the great mass of the American people have settled down to the conviction that Hayes has been elected." They won't think so after a while.

Hon. William McClelland, chairman of the State Democratic committee has called a meeting of the Committee to be held today in Harrisburg. A letter has been sent to some hundred of the prominent Democrats of the State to be present.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 22, 1876.

GRANT GAUGED BY MILITARY LAW.

Our modern Cæsar assumes more power than was exercised by his prototype in the Roman Empire. Cromwell assumed to cut off the head of Charles 1st, and disperse Parliament under the sanction of law. The French commune made rivulets of blood run through the streets of Paris in the name of "Liberty." But Grant does not pretend to justify his conduct by constitutional or statute law. His plea is "military necessity,"—the last resort of tyrants. Let him be judged by his own tribunal.

As a West Pointer, he *should* have read "Dehart's Military Law," a text book there, and used by Courts Martial in the late war. We quote the following extract from a speech made by the senior editor of the COLUMBIAN in the Legislature in 1872.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have here what is recognized in the United States Army as authority on military law.

I read from page 17, DeHart's Military Law: "Martial law extends to all persons; military law to all military persons, but not to those in a civil capacity."

"How and where, under particular conjunctures of the time, martial law may be declared, and by whom is not here considered; but the proclamation of such a rule within the limits of the United States, is a very questionable proceeding, and thought to be an 'excrescence' not warranted or sanctioned by any 'distemper of the State.' The substitution of this power for the civil courts, subjects all persons to the arbitrary will of an individual and to imprisonment for an indefinite period, or trial by a military body. Of such high importance to the public is the preservation of personal liberty, that it has been thought that unjust attacks even upon life or property at the arbitrary will of the magistrate are less dangerous to the Commonwealth than such as are made upon the personal liberty of the citizen."

On page fifteen the same author says: "The profession of arms offering but few opportunities for the acquisition of that species of knowledge which, in a technical form, is made most available in courts of law, and the youth and inexperience of a great number of its members being such as to unfit them for the decisions of questions depending even upon settled principles of interpretation, when called upon suddenly to act, much less those which are in subtle arguments and intricate circumstances, make it still more desirable that the jurisdiction of body, which from time to time they are called upon to exercise, and to whose authority they are at all times subject, should have its limits defined as clearly as possible, both for their guidance and their safety.

Blackstone, whose Commentaries are the first books placed in the hands of the student at law, in speaking of this subject, says: "It is to be looked upon only as a temporary excrescence bred out of the distemper of the State, and not as any part of the permanent and perpetual laws of the kingdom. For martial law, which is built upon no settled principles, but is entirely arbitrary in its decisions, is, as Sir Matthew Hale observes, in truth and reality no law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law."

And the learned writer goes on to say that any person condemned by court-martial to be executed in times of peace under such circumstances, that it is murder by the courts, and that the men are all indictable. If there is anything in the world that we should shun above everything else, it is the existence of martial law in time of peace; a body of men compelled by their oaths not to divulge anything that transpires, and their ballots to be given in secret, commencing with the one junior in rank, the judge advocate there all the time, and such questions to be put to the witnesses as he deems proper—a form that has existed from the time of King Edward to the present."

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

The returns of Cronin as elector from Oregon, under the forms of law is a dose of radical medicine they do not wish to swallow. If legal, Tilden is elected. If not legal, the certificates of the Canvassing Boards of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, are open to inspection by Congress. But the *Record of the Times*,—generally a fair organ—says:

Justice W.W. Upton, of the Supreme Court of Oregon, ought to know something of the laws of the State, and it is generally conceded that he does. Judge Upton was recently telegraphed to by his brother, a prominent banker of Rochester, New York, asking for his opinion as to the legality of Governor Grover's act in certifying the election of the defeated candidate Cronin. The answer of Justice Upton is as follows:

PORTLAND, Dec. 8, 1876.

The State statute authorized Cartwright and Odell to fill the vacancies. Their votes are cast for Hayes, and attached to the State canvass, certified under the State seal of Oregon. The Constitution prohibits the Executive exercising judicial functions, or passing on Watts' disqualification. Grover only hoped to throw out the whole vote. He failed. W. W. UPTON.

Judge Upton has given an extra-judicial opinion, but suppose we take for granted what he says, and what the *Times* claims. If Judge Upton's opinion, *out of court*, settles the Oregon question in favor of Hayes so far as Cronin is concerned, the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, all Republicans, in a case properly before them, in favor of Tilden having the electoral vote of that State, settles the Presidential question in favor of Tilden. Which line of argument will our contemporary take?

IMBECILE FORNEY.

The political contortions of this old ringster are as amusing and yet as sad as those of any other well trained clown. In 1860 he was Buchanan's toady, and disappointed ambition changed him into a warmed viper. In 1872 he dared mess ace swords with the Camerons, and now is their most supple tool. To show his broken influence we refer to but two extracts from the *Press*.

"We rely on President Grant's sense of justice not to allow worthy and tried officials to be removed in what is left of his own term of office. Such a public servant is George W. Fairman, the Post-master of Philadelphia."

Grant answered this appeal by slaughtering Fairman.

The same number of the *Press* contains the following:

"A Splendid Record" is the fitting head of a collection of newspaper tributes to the deservings of General Collis, the present City Solicitor, whose name will be presented to the Republican local convention to-morrow.

Whereupon the Pilgrims slaughtered Collis! Evidently Forney is in his dotage.

Wade Hampton was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina on Thursday, Dec. 14. Before he was sworn in a certificate signed by Hayne, the Secretary of State, was read announcing that the vote for Governor stood: Hampton 92,261; Chamberlain 91,127. This certificate was dated December 9th. Governor Hampton read a brief but pointed inaugural address, after which the oath was administered. W. D. Simpson was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor.

AN HONEST MAN.

Louisiana can boast of at least one specimen of this "noblest work of God"—and about the scarcest in that State. John J. Long, a Republican, was declared elected Representative by Kellogg's Returning Board but, probably to the astonishment of that body, he wrote them a letter declining to receive their certificate. He says that he is a Republican from principle, but was clearly defeated, and he will not submit to having the vote of the people overruled. He declares that the election was fair, that there was no intimidation, and he knows of no fraud. If the Board acted honestly, he thinks they were grossly deceived. Mr. Long is deserving of the respect not only of his constituents but of the whole people. He has proved what many have doubted that there is yet honesty in his party in Louisiana. All honor to him for his manly truthfulness. His letter will not affect the Board to any extent, and they will probably give his certificate to some party hanger-on who hasn't any thing to do and who has no conscience to trouble him. The Board having no vestige of a reputation to lose arperfectly independent of public opinion. It is however a blessed thing to have a member of their own party call them scoundrels in a polite way. How Wm M. Evarts must enjoy being a member of the Republican party just now!

Let the People Now Speak.

The time has now arrived when people who have a desire for the perpetuation of our present form of government should take sides, and by their protests against wrong compel the men who are assiduously engaged in undermining the foundations of American liberty, to desist from their treasonable work. For reasons that need not be specified, the Democratic party has borne itself through all the exciting contest of the past month with a calmness not less commendable than surprising. It has quietly tolerated the usurping proceedings of the Administration, in the hope that eventually the force of public opinion would so intimidate the conspirators that they would forego further assaults upon constitutional liberty. But that hope has been sadly disappointed. It has been indulged in vain, and now the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of every man who is not wholly lost to patriotic feeling, and who really desires that the country shall be saved from the hands of the spoiler, to take his position and boldly declare his sentiments.

There are imperative reasons why this should be done, and promptly. The conspirators at Washington, encouraged by the belief that having been permitted to go on unresisted thus far, they will not in the future be molested, are preparing to consummate the great wrong, the preliminaries for which have been in preparation since the 8th day of November. To encourage them further in that belief would be criminal. They must be taught that they have reached the length of their tethers; that they have tested popular forbearance to the fullest extent of endurance, and that now they must call a halt and pay some respect to the mandates of the Constitution. They have taken this forbearance of the people for submission, popular silence for acquiescence in their infamous plots, and the absence of indignant demonstrations throughout the country, for apathy and indifference on the part of the masses. Let them now be undeceived. Let the people assemble themselves in public meetings, and not only protest against consummated wrongs, but imperatively demand that those now in process of consummation by Grant and his fellow conspirators shall be abandoned, and that law and justice shall prevail. There must be clear, outspoken and determined opposition to every move of the Administration that has not the full sanction of law. Already the usurpations of "the man on horseback at the other end of the avenue" have shocked the sentiment of the Nation, and have alarmed all those who are imbued with a single spark of patriotism. Not a moment should be lost. Prompt and decisive action should be the feature of the hour. From every city, town and village should go forth protests that will not be misunderstood, and demands for the maintenance of law that not even the stolid man that stands at the head of the Government will be likely to misinterpret or disregard.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Patrick Henry's Prophecy.

Do not the words of Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention on the adoption of the Constitution of 1788 have especial significance at this time?

"Your President may easily become King. Your Senate is so imperfectly constructed that your dearest rights may be sacrificed by what may be a small majority; and a very small minority may continue forever unchangably this Government although horribly defective. Where are your checks in this Government? Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. It is on the supposition that your American Governor shall be honest that all the good qualities of this Government are founded, but its perfect and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bad men. And, sir, would not all the world blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad? Show me that age and country, where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the chance of their rulers being good men, without a consequent loss of liberty! I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, every such mad attempt. If your American Chief be a man of ambition and abilities how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and if he be a man of address it will be atta ched to him, and it will be the subject of long meditation in him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather have a King, Lords and Commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. If we make a King, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people; but the President in the field, at the head of his army can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master, so far that it will puzzle any American even to get his neck from under the galling yoke!"

From the Editor of the Elizabethtown, Pa. *Chronicle.*

Stop That Cough

or it will terminate in that dreaded disease consumption. We are aware that a prejudice exists with many persons against medicines which profess to cure a cough or cold when bordering on consumption, or even when the lungs are affected; but we can assure our readers that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will do all this; and in making this assertion we speak from experience, having suffered for months from a cough, which, after using many remedies without any relief, threatened to terminate seriously. We were, however, so fortunate as to secure several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and are now entirely rid of the cough, and restored to our former health. To those suffering in a like manner we recommend this excellent preparation.

John G. Westafer, *Chronicle* Office, Elizabethtown, Pa., March 26, 1874.

50 cents and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. Sold by dealers generally.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Thursday of last week, a message was received from the President in reference to the use of troops at Petersburg, Virginia, on election day. Also a communication from the Attorney General in regard to the employment of deputy marshals at the elections. He says the information can only be obtained from the marshals, who have the power to appoint deputies, but he will seek to procure it as soon as possible.

In the House, Mr Knott, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the McCrary resolution, and it was passed without a division. It provides for the appointment of a committee of seven, to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate, to prepare and report such a measure as will provide for a proper counting and declaration of the electoral vote; also for the appointment of another committee of seven to report on the powers and duties of the House in counting the votes for President and Vice President, said committees to have leave to report at any time. The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill, establishing the fast mail service, and restoring the franking privilege, were reported adversely and non concurred in.

Nothing of importance was done in the Senate on Friday.

In the House, Mr. Holman from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the bid making appropriations for the special investigating committees of the Senate and House, with the amount for the House committees increased to $30,000 and the amount for the Senate Committees reduced to the same figure. After an animated debate on the Southern situation the bill was passed.

The Post-office Appropriation bill was finished in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

In the House the telegram of Mr. Morrison of the Louisiana Committee was after debate referred to the Judiciary Committee to report what action the Houseshould take to insure its authority in the matter.

In the Senate on Monday a new bill was introduced to establish a court for the trial of contested Presidential elections. The resolution to appoint a special committee of seven to act with a similar House committee was unanimously adopted. Mr. Wright called up the bill reducing the Presidential salary to $25,000, but it failed to pass over the President's veto, the yeas being 25, and the nays 19—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

In the House various bills were introduced. A motion by Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, to suspend the rules and pass a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the proposed Constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of war claims to disloyal persons, was adopted by a vote of 150 to 63.

In the Senate Tuesday the Pension bill as passed by the House was reported and placed on the calendar. The formal presentation of the statues of Samuel Adams and John Winthrop, contributed by Massachusetts to the National Statuary Hall, was made. The Oregon resolution was discussed.

In the House Mr. Wood, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution for the adjournment of the House from next Saturday to Wednesday, the 27th inst., and from Saturday, the 30th inst., to Wednesday, the 3d of January. After some discussion the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 121 to 92. The Fortification bill was passed. After the formal presentation of the Adams and Winthrop statues to the Hall of Statuary in the Capitol the House adjourned.

The Democratic statesmen who tried to lead the President gently by the nose, are about in the same fix as the bewildered gentleman who got hold of the wrong end of the mule.—*Rep. Ex.*

Yes, and they are troubled with about the same kind of animal, and have also got hold of the wrong end—the one with the head on.

Naught can compare with Glenn's Sulphur Soap as a remedy for eruptions, pimples, old sores, and roughness of the skin. It is also a powerful disinfectant of impregnated linen or clothing, and should be freely used in the sick room. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 6th Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. Dec.

If you want to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, No. 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Send for circular, or advice free. Try my great remedy. Get it of your druggist, six bottles for $5. It cannot fail. It is guaranteed to do as is recommended.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful Physician in the country for the removal of tape worms. He removes them in 2 to 3 hours, with head and all complete alive, and no fee until head is passed. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. If he has it not, have him get it, or send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. (Advice at office free, or by mail.)

Marriages.

OPDYKE—PURSEL.—October 19th, at the home of the bride, by Rev. P. Gearhart, Mr. Wm. B. Opdyke, of Berwick, to Miss Alice Pursel, of Briarcreek.

Deaths.

YAPLE.—Near Jonestown, on the 8th inst., after a very short illness of scarlet fever, Henry Yaple, aged 16 years, 1 month and 21 days.

PLATT.—Near Kingston, 7th inst., Jacob Platt, aged 61 years and 4 months. He was interred at Rohrsburg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876,

All the following real estate situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: North by lot of John Moran, east by Locust avenue, south by Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, and west by an alley, said lot being fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, whereon are erected a two-story frame store and dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Hoagland.

CHARLES S. FORNWALD, Sheriff.

Dec. 22, 1876.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	70
Corn, new, "	50
Oats, " "	30
Flour per barrel	5.50
Cloverseed "	7.00
Timothy seed "	1.50
Butter "	30
Eggs "	25
Tallow "	7
Potatoes "	35
Dried Apples "	10
Hams "	14
Sides & Shoulders "	13
Lard per pound	14
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax "	30
Timothy Seed "	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 1 on Wharf	$ 3.40 per Ton
No. 8 "	$ 3.60 "
No. 6 "	$ 3.80 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3.45 "
" Bituminous "	$4.00 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued at reduced fares between all regular stations on main line and branches, (excepting between local points on Germantown and Norristown Branch) good from Friday, December 22d 1876, to Wednesday, January 3d, 1877, both days inclusive.

No sales of such tickets will be made after Monday January 1st, 1877.

Passengers should procure their tickets before entering the cars. Full fares charged if paid on the trains.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Reading, Dec. 19, 1876. General Superintendent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTI

ESTATE OF ROBERT F. CLARK, A. S. C.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert F. Clark, late of Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to David Lowenberg, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Dec 22, '76-6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB SHOCARS, DECD.

Letters of Administration, on the estate of Jacob Shocars, late of Main Twp., Columbia county, decd., have been granted by the Register of said county to George Hollenbach, of Main Twp., Columbia Co., Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

GEORGE HOLLENBACH, Dec 22, '76-6w.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS WATTS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration with the will annexed on the estate of Francis Marsh, late of Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to Richard H. Aten, of Main Twp., Columbia county, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

RICHARD H. ATEN, Dec 22, '76 6w.* Administrator.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Hunlock's Creek & Muncy Railroad Co., that an election will be held at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on Monday, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. By order of the President.

WM. BRINDLE.

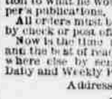
Attest: C. S. ROWENS, Secy. Muncy, Pa., Dec. 14, 1876.—2w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between U. J. Campbell and I. K. Schweppenheiser, of Mainville, under the firm name of Campbell & Co., was this day (on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1876) by mutual consent. All notes due the partnership are to be paid to U. J. Campbell, and notes due from the same discharged by him, at Mainville, where the business will be continued by the said U. J. Campbell.

U. J. CAMPBELL, I. K. SCHWEPPENHEISER.

Dec22-4w*



Useful Holiday Gift.

SIMPLE, DURABLE, CHEAP

BRANSON KNITTERS,

$20.

Make Best Hosiery at least Cost. Salesroom for Machines, Hosiery, Yarns, &c., 137 N. EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA

Dec22-2m c, w & co.

Reduction in Price!

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

THE HARRISBURG

DAILY AND WEEKLY PATRIOT

FOR 1877.

To all new subscribers and to all present subscribers renewing their subscriptions

THE DAILY PATRIOT

will be sent at the following rates:

1 copy, 1 year, postage prepaid,	$7 00
2 copies, (in club) " "	12 00
5 " " " "	27 50
10 " " " "	50 00
1 copy during the session of the Legislature	2 00
1 copy, 1 year, and 1 copy, 1 year, of either *Harper's Monthly* or *Harper's Bazar*, postage prepaid on both,	$9.25.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.55 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.30 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.46 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Yesterday was the shortest day of the year.

There is sleighing, but not of a rich ice description.

Multiply 987654321 by 45 and see what a curious result of figures it gives.

According to the *Echo*, sportsmen near Shickshinny shoot billy goats for deer.

Joshua Robbins, Sr., has been appointed post master, at Unityville, Lycoming county.

The ladies of the Lutheran Church will hold a Festival at the Opera House, to night and to morrow night.

The river is frozen so solidly that teams cross at Espy. Foot passengers can cross at this place but we have not heard that teams have ventured as yet.

The best physicians assure us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a reliable and never failing remedy. All Druggists keep it. 25 cents a bottle.

Those who have water pipes exposed to the action of frost would be wise if they guarded against their bursting. Much trouble and annoyance can be saved by a little timely action.

Ex-Treasurer John Haag, of Northumberland county, residing in Turbut township, was found dead sitting on his chair Tuesday afternoon.

The house of I. W. McKelvy was robbed, on Thursday night of last week, of two cans of lard and all the butter on hand. The thief will probably steal his buckwheat flour and sausage somewhere else.

The ladies have been out in strong force during the past few days, busy with their holiday shopping. The stores are well filled with Christmas gifts and even in these hard times purchasers can be found for them.

Frank A. Beamish was convicted last Friday of forgery committed when he was Secretary of the Fourth District School Tax Board of Scranton. The amount of the embezzlement was charged was $10,000. He was defended by Hon. Stanley Woodward.

A man named Peter S. Hackenberry was arrested near Orangeville, last Friday, charged with forging the endorsement to a note of $100 in the name of John A. Johnson of Williamsport. He was carried to that city and locked up in default of bail.

James Archie who was badly cut with a knife in the hands one Stout some time since, was again cut in the throat on Monday night by a boy named Struthers. Archie was not greatly damaged. Struthers fled.

For whitening the teeth there is nothing superior to wood charcoal very finely powdered.—Take a few shavings of castile soap and dissolve in spirits with the aid of heat. Use this solution to make with the charcoal a very stiff paste, adding a little syrup or honey to sweeten it, and scent to suit.

We have just learned the cheering fact that a fashionable dress can be made of only thirty four yards of cloth, if the dressmaker only exercises care and some judgment! This fills us with delight. The cost of a wife's wardrobe becomes a mere nominal sum, if she doesn't need over thirty or forty dresses a year!

The Columbia county Teachers' Institute will be held in the Hall of the Normal School, beginning December 25th, instead of the 23d as announced last week, and continuing one week. Good boarding can be had at the building for seventy five cents per day.

Lectures will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The Supreme Court of Iowa says the relation of husband and wife does not divest the wife of the title of personal property held before marriage or subsequently acquired. The property of the wife cannot be taken in payment of the husband's debts, even though it be reduced to possession of the husband and his creditors have no notice of the wife's interest.

There is great distress among the unemployed workingmen at and about Scranton. Many are on the verge of starvation. There is no demand for labor and skilled mechanics offer their services for half a dollar per day without avail. It is proposed to call public meetings to devise means to provide food for the sufferers. This should be done at once and prompt aid should be extended.

Saturday and Sunday last were fair copies of their predecessors of the week before. On Saturday there was the same cold, northern gale, dust clouds &c., and on Sunday the same low temperature without the wind. If this sort of thing is to be kept up this winter, it will require more than the usual equanimity of our citizens, to keep up their standard of piety for the week.

John Dorn, of Bradford county, while hunting, last week, on Frenchtown Mountain, slipped over a precipice. His first descent was a perpendicular one of twenty-five feet, and sliding a few feet, went down another of thirty feet, and then, sliding and tumbling onward, he came finally to the cut made by the canal excavation, and went down sixty feet to the bed of the old canal. From the point where he started to where he finally landed the distance by measure is over three hundred feet. He died from the injuries received.

A correspondent writes us that an accident occurred at the mines of J. A. Lowe, in Glen City on Tuesday last, by which William Hawkins and Daniel Messinger were severely burned. Hawkins was making a cartridge near an open and half filled keg of powder, when a spark from his lamp ignited the powder and in the explosion which ensued both men were badly burned, principally about the face, neck and hands. Hawkins would have burned to death but for his presence of mind in tearing off his clothes Both men are doing well under the treatment of Dr. L. S. Creasy.

What might have been a serious accident was prevented in an odd way, on Sunday last, in the house of Mrs. W. H. Ent, adjoining the Court House. Two little girls, daughters of Mrs. Ent and Mrs. Brown of Danville, whilst seated at a table on which were two coal oil lamps, managed in some way to overturn the table, lamps and themselves on the floor. One lamp only was lighted and it broke and the burning oil ran on the carpet. Fortunately, however, the table had a heavy woolen cover which fell on the flames and smothered them. Neither of the children were injured, nor was much damage done to the carpet.

By an Act of Assembley approved May 5 1876 "no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his possession, after the same has been killed, any hare, commonly called rabbit, between fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of October, in any year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every hare or rabbit so killed or had in his possession." The same prohibition applies to partridges, but the penalty is ten dollars. Pheasants may be killed until January first. No more rabbits or partridges can be lawfully killed until October 15, 1877.

There is no end to the conflicting prophecies relative to the weather during the coming winter. Soothsayers have arisen everywhere and proclaimed that the weather will be ferociously cold—others again assert that the winter will be open and cite ancient adages to support their assertions. In view of these conflicting opinions we feel constrained to give a few words of advice to our readers, to wit: don't give away your overcoats, furs and wraps unless you have money enough to replace them, and do not wholly lose sight of your straw hats, dusters and the like. Be the weather what it may you can then snap your fingers at the thermometer.

PUT UP BIRD PENS.—Every person who owns a tree should put thereon a box to harbor the little English sparrows that have made their appearance among us. They will need the shelter this winter, and it is the duty of our citizens to see that they have it. Every family should have a box put upon each of the trees surrounding their houses, and they should also endeavor to prevent the molestation of the birds in any way.

The boxes put up by the city of Philadelphia in the various public squares and parks are about six inches square, having a hole about two inches square cut in one side, by which the birds can enter, and each box is inhabited by a single pair of sparrows. We trust this matter will receive some attention from our citizens. —*Ex.*

Last Saturday night, while Mr. John Kind was returning home from a grocery where he had been dealing and exposing his money, and just as he reached Bloom street, some fiend in the shape of a man, knocked him down and rifled his pockets of ten dollars. When he came to his senses he found himself trying to get in at Dr. Charles Del Camp's office. He was nearly frozen to death, and could scarcely crawl. The doctor heard him scrauching at the door, and thought it was a dog asking admission, and when he reached the door found Mr. Kind in a sad condition. He took the unfortunate sufferer in and kindly cared for him, giving him all the medical assistance in his power until he recovered, when he was conveyed to his home, on Cherry street. It's a pity he can't identify the scoundrels.—*Danville Record.*

The London *Veterinary Journal* advocates a simple and inexpensive appliance to prevent horses from falling in winter. It consists simply of one or more steel studs, set into the horse's shoe. One in front is sufficient, but for heavy work two more at the sides are recommended. The stud is a square bit of steel nearly an inch long, pointed at one end and tapering slightly from about the middle of the other that enters the shoe. No filing or finishing is necessary, and any blacksmith can make a large number in a very short time out of an old rasp or file. The stud must fit tightly, care being taken that it does not "wobble," and that it does not pass quite through the shoe. The hole is made with an ordinary square punch. This simple system has proved very efficient after an extensive trial, and saves horses great pain, suffering and often fatal injury.

A recent case in Pittsburg show how careful we should be to guard against the spread of pestilence. A person died of small pox, and the occupant of the house, to get a little money sold the bedding to an upholsterer, who soon caught the disease and died. One of his lady customers, visiting his store, became infected, and carried the disease into her family, several members of which are now afflicted with small pox. A servant girl in the house, becoming frightened, left it, and carried the disease into another family with whom she went to live Three families were thus afflicted through the culpable act of the occupant of the original house. Too much care cannot be taken to guard against the spread of infection, which, it can be seen, could in this case have been prevented, had the proper disposition been made of the bedding of the first victim.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following named pupils were neither tardy nor absent in the Catawissa school for the month ending Dec. 16, 1876.

Room No. 1—Jennie Brobst, Katie Kister, Gertie Lashelle, Fannie Keiler, Fumma Rinard, Annie Hile, Cora Schmeck, Anna Reeder, Ella Reeder, Kittie Reifsnyder, Daniel Krumm, Charles Krumm, Ambrose Manhardt, Johnny Gilbert, Freddy Frederick, Clark Hoffman, Lore Sivers, Chas. Smith. T. B. Miller teacher.

Room No. 3—Annie Martz, Maria Hall, Susie Walter, Rachie Erron, John Metz, John Fortner, Clinton Keifer, Charlie Cleaver. Miss Emma Clark teacher.

Room No. 4—Katie Haley, Lillie Walters, Tillie Wheatley, Katie Guinn, May Persing, Sadie Long, Flora Chambers, Allie Helwig, Josie McKelvy, John Lewis, Albert Yetter, Clinton Long, George Frederick, Harvey Mench Frank Keller, George DeVatt, Willie Fisher, Willie Bowers. Miss Kate Mears and Miss Lille R. Reifsnyder teachers.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Professors Allen, of Tioga county; Brooks, of Lancaster; Ehrenfelt, of Washington; Shaffer, of Northampton; Buehrle, of Lehigh; Misses J. E. Leonard, of Indiana, and Elizabeth Lloyd, of Bucks, were appointed by the state teachers' association, at their meeting held last August, at West Chester, a committee to consider the best means of removing the evils connected with the normal school system. The state normal schools are in a precarious condition. Of the nine in the state only three Millersville, West Chester, and Kutztown, are able to pay expenses. One is already in the hands of the sheriff, and the other five will soon be if something is not done to help them The above named committee met lately at the state superintendent's office, at Harrisburg, and after a long and earnest discussion resolved to petition the state legislature that the state, within five years, should pay all legal debts against the schools, make tuition free to all intending to teach, and provide for the payment of the salaries of the professors and teachers employed.

The Honesdale, Pa, *Chronicle* says that as Samuel Cliff was driving through a dark and lonely piece of woods near White's hollow, about twelve miles from Honesdale, he heard a most unearthly yell from some spot not far ahead of him in the road. This was followed by a man's voice shouting in terror, "For God's sake hurry up." Mr. Cliff whipped up his horses, and a short distance ahead found a man standing in the middle of the road holding a cow by a rope around its horns. The cow was plunging about as if greatly frightened, and the man, William Loveland, of Aldenville, was also in much terror. He said that as he was walking along, leading his cow, he heard something come bounding through the bushes and then a large animal sprang into the road. From the size and action of the beast, Loveland knew that he was confronted by a panther. The animal crouched on the ground for an instant, and then with a wild screech it sprang and fastened itself on the back of the cow. The noise of the horses running toward the spot seemed to scare it, for it jumped off in the woods. The marks of the panther's teeth and claws were visible on the cow's back.

DESPERATE.—The editors of the Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN headed their editorial with a cut of a mounted cannon, and any one at first glance would suppose that they intended to fight or "bust." They claimed 300,000 majority for Tilden and 203 electoral votes at first, but like sensible men they come down and say "Democrats and Republicans want to know who is fairly and honestly elected President. Be it Tilden or Hayes he must have the support of the nation." As they were not certain about the 203 electors, and it is positively known that Rutherford B. Hayes was "fairly and honestly elected President" by only 185 electors, all that the law required, we hope to see those editors returning their cannon and help support the nation.—*Sunbury American.*

That cannon seems to worry some of our Republican brethren; they don't like cannons, never did—especially during the war. The COLUMBIAN did and does claim a popular majority of 300,000 for Tilden. The 203 electoral votes should have been 205. We have not "come down" because we are "sensible." We are convinced that Hayes has not been "fairly and honestly elected," but that the *American's* friends have made a strong effort to count him in, as they have state officers in different States for years past. We propose to "help support the nation," and that is why we at every opportunity seek to impress upon the people the fact that Samuel J. Tilden was elected last month President of the United States. We should be aiders and abettors of a rebellion did we advocate the inauguration of Hayes.

NEWS ITEMS.

In the libel suit of Struthers & Sons, vs. the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, for $50,000 damages the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs with one cent damages.

Inspector General James A Hardie, U. S. A, died in Washington on Thursday night. He was a native of New York, and entered West Point in 1838, graduating in 1843. During the Mexican War he commanded the Fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers. During the last War he served successively on the staffs of Gens. McClellan, Wool and Burnside. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major General, for faithful and distinguished services in the Inspector General's Department.

M. C. Butler was elected U. S. Senator on Tuesday by the Democratic Senators and Representatives of South Carolina, in joint session He received 64 out of 79 votes. The number present was that of a legal quorum. A formal demand by Wade Hampton for the possession of the State House, the Great Seal and public records has been refused by Chamberlain.

The New York Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company has burst and a receiver has been appointed. The affairs of the Co. are in a bad condition and it is doubtful if the policy-holders will obtain anything.

The property of Briggs & Co., keepers of a faro bank in San Francisco, has been attached at the suit of Parrott & Co., bankers, of the same city. Parrott & Co. charge that Van Mier, their embezzling clerk, who was recently arrested in Mexico, lost $35,000 of their funds at the defendants' gaming tables.

The banking house of Wm. M. Ream, in Somerset, Ohio, was entered by four masked men, and robbed of $10,000 on Wednesday night. Part of the bank building was occupied as a dwelling by Ream's family. The robbers overpowered the occupants, and compelled Ream to open the safe. They took paper money only, leaving the coin. Ream remained bound and gagged until nearly daylight, his wife fearing to be killed if she gave an alarm.

The Philadelphia *Times* publishes a list of the places of amusement destroyed by fire, in this country, since 1798. The list aggregates the enormous number of 145. The value of the property and the number of lives lost by these fires are not given. The Brooklyn disaster last week resulted in a greater loss of life than any other.

"Eureka" is the sentiment of countless sufferers who find the balm of relief, and the fountain of their health and strength, in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most potent of all the alteratives to purify the system and cleanse the blood. It possesses invigorating qualities, so that it stimulates the faded vitalities and purges out the corruptions which mingle with the blood, promoting derangement and decay. We are assured by many intelligent physicians that this medicine cures beyond all others of its kind and we can fortify this statement by our own experience.—*Athol (Mass.) White Flag.*

Dec. 1m.

The Radical organs have struck a new vein—economy this time. They think the appropriations to pay the expenses of the Congressional investigating committees in South are very large. Their anxiety for the public treasury is too thin; the real reason for their troubled spirits is that they dread the facts which these committees will unearth and show to the people. The *Gazette & Bulletin* says "Congress is quarrelling over the appropriation bills to pay the expenses of the roving committees." We believe there is a little quarrel in the House on the subject; the Democrats there have reduced the appropriation of the Republican Senate from $50,000 to $30,000. Only the *Gazette & Bulletin* didn't say so.

From Rev. Jacob Sechler, of Hanover, Pa., well known among our German population.

"Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago, one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefitted by it."

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

Six good second-hand Pianos for sale at G. Thomas's Music Store, Danville, ranging in price from $125 to $250. Dec. 1-3m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

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Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, CIGARS SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

51,1-tf

Business Notices.

Wanted. Live Quail, will pay good prices. J. B. Schuyler.

A complete assortment of Fresh Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, &c., at Hendershott's.

Highest cash prices paid for Musk Rat, Mink, Black Skunk, Otter, Racoon, &c., at D. Lowenberg's.

At Lutz & Sloan's you can get good useful Christmas presents at any price from a 5 cent Handkerchief to a 50.00 set of Furs.

10 pieces of those 12½ cent Plaids at I. W. Hartman's. Call soon.

A fine assortment of Furniture of all grades and at prices to suit, just the thing for Holiday presents, at G. W. Correll's.

Those 12½ cent Plaids at Clark & Wolf's, and Reps at 16 to 20 cents are going off fast. A full line of all kinds of Goods at bottom prices.

Cadman has a splendid assortment of Picture Frames, Paper Holders, Foot Rests, Brackets, Towel Racks, Music Racks, Stands, Tables, Chamber Sets and Furniture of every description, just the things for Holiday Gifts, and all at the lowest prics.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs 50 cts. to $1.40 at I. W. Hartman's.

Christmas Goods in great variety at the Central Book Store (Post Office).

Castors, Pitchers, &c., suitable for Holiday presents at M. M. Russel's.

Go to Lutz & Sloan and get your wife a new black Alpaca dress for a Christmas present. They have just received nine new pieces at prices that can't be beat.

Gent's fancy Slippers just received at E. M. Knorr's.

Holiday presents just received by J. Schuyler & Son; Skates, Boys' Tool Chests, Plated Ware, Call Bells, fine Pocket Cutlery &c.

Choice Perfumery in Fancy Boxes, Chromo and Engraved Bottles at Hendershott's.

Nubias, Scarfs, Furs, &c. for Christmas at I. W. Hartman's.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

For a good cheap suit of Clothes go to D. Lowenberg's.

Mason & Hamlin, Geo. Woods, and the Celebrated Standard Organs at Thomas's Music Store, Danville. Dec. 1–3m

At Lutz & Sloan's you can get Silk Handkerchiefs from 35 cents to 1,25, sets of Furs from 85 cents to 50,00, Ladies' Shawls from 75 cents to 25,00, White Blankets from 2,00 per pair up, and almost anything you want in the Dry Goods line at prices to suit the times.

Diaries for 1877, cheap at Central Book Store.

Pocket Books, Cigar and Card Cases all styles and prices at Hendershott's.

Look at I. W. Hartman's new style of Glass Ware for presents.

Ladies' and Children's Slippers at E. M. Knorr's.

Gents' fancy Slippers at McKinney's.

New stock of Gold Pens, Pencils, &c., at the Central Book Store, (Post Office.)

Fine French Candy in many styles at 40 cents per pound at Hendershott's.

Ask to see I. W. Hartman's Ladies' Vests for 50, 75 and 90 cents, $1.00, $1 25 and $1.50.

HOLIDAY GOODS, Lamps, Chrystal Wedding Sets, a fine assortment of China and Glass Ware at M. M. Russel's.

Buy your Clothing at D. Lowenberg's.

Chickering, Steinway, Mathushek & Haines Bro's., Pianos, at Thomas's Music Store, Danville. Dec. 1–3m

Tubular Lanterns at M. M. Russel's.

Gent's Underwear 40 cents to $1.25 at I. W. Hartman's.

Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats, For Men, for Boys, for Children. Latest styles, lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

Ladies' Rubbers at McKinney's.

Boys' Kip Boots for $2 00 at E. M. Knorr's.

Blankets to keep you warm, Christmas and New Year at I. W. Hartman's.

Tobacco and Confectionery, wholesale and retail at M. M. Russel's.

A really fine Dress Shirt, try the Eclipse Shirt, a perfect fit, elegance and economy combined; can only be bought at D. Lowenberg's.

Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Instruments generally in endless variety at Thomas's Music Store, Danville. Dec. 1–3m

Buy your Boots and Shoes at McKinney's for he still "holds the fort," and sells Goods at "hard pan" prices.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

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Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

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Why will you suffer violent pain, or be made uncomfortable, distressed in mind or body, when you can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters. The ordinary Porous Plaster is an article of merit, yet its action is too slow, requiring days and weeks of continuous wear to effect a cure. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, being a great improvement over them, relieves you instantly and cures you quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound.

Their action is more powerful than electricity and more certain. They are purely vegetable contain no mineral or metallic poisons. Their composition and properties are founded upon true medical skill, and are in no sense a patent medicine. They are endersed by thousands of Physicians and Druggists of unimpeachable reputation, as being an article of genuine merit and worthy of public confidence. Try them and be convinced. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters—Hear what the People Say!

"The best, cheapest, safest, and surest remedy offered an intelligent people." "An article of great merit which will in a short time be found in every household." "They are all that the manufacturers claim for them, whose name alone is a sufficient endorsement of their genuine merits." "The best remedy known for all external difficulties or local disturbances." They are vigorous, removing almost instantly the most violent pain and ensuring a speedy cure." "I consider them a great and needed improvement over all other porous plasters, they give prompt relief and cure quickly: they are held in high esteem" They are now preferred over all others. They cure where other porous plasters simply relieve." When suffering try them and you will not be disappointed. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
May, 19 '76-1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

All new subscribers for 1877, *paying in advance after November* 1, 1876 *will receive the paper weekly from receipt of remittance to January 1st*, 1877, *without charge.*

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1877.

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Among the writers represented in recent numbers of the Eclectic are: The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Robert Buchanan, George McDonald, John Ruskin, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thomas Hardy, William Morris, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Alexander, Freds. Harrison and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, A. R., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max. Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, Herbert Spencer, and others equally eminent. Besides the regular articles in the body of the magazine, there are four original editorial departments: Literary Notices, Foreign Literary Notes, Science and Art, and Varieties.

With regard to the character of the selections, the aim of the Eclectic is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. While each number contains something to interest every member of the family circle, it addresses itself particularly to that great body of intelligent readers who seek profit as well as amusement in solid and healthful literature.

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25 Bond St., New York.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned on book account, note or judgment are hereby notified to settle the same without delay and thereby save costs.

E. MENDENHALL.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 22, 1876.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF BENJAMIN BRINK, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Benj. Brink, late of Benton twp., Col., Co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Clark Brink, of same twp., Columbia county Admr., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

CLARK BRINK,
Dec. 15,-6w.* Administrator.

IN pursuance of an order of Delano C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charlotte Myer, late of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, but having assets within the city and county of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 85 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of June next.

Dated, New York, the seventh day of December, 1876.

FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER,
Dec15-6m Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM PARKER, LATE OF MADISON TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of William Parker, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 13th, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Dec. 15-4w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID A. WATSON, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David A. Watson late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

MARY A. WATSON,
Dec. 8, '76-6w Administratrix.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to give notice that I have loaned D. M. Davis one bay mare, by the name of Kate, and I hereby notify all persons not to interfere with said property.

BENJAMIN GOLDER.

Stillwater, Dec. 1, 1876-3w.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that I purchased at Constable's sale, the following articles, formerly the property of Joseph Shoemaker, viz: one cow, one parlor stove, lot of carpet and plow, all of which I have loaned to said Joseph Shoemaker during my pleasure. All persons are forbidden to interfere with said property.

T. J. SWISHER.

Jerseytown, Dec. 1, '76-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL KASHNER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel Kashner, late of Catawissa twp., Col., Co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Peter S. Kashner, of same twp., Columbia county, Adm'r., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

PETER S. KASHNER,
Dec. 1, 1876-6w* Administrator.

Late Immense Discoveries by STANLEY and others are just added to the only complete

Life and Labors of Livingstone.

This Veteran Explorer ranks among Our most heroic figures of the century, and this book is one of the most attractive, fascinating, richly illustrated and instructive volumes ever issued. Being the only entire and authentic life, the millions are eager for it, and wide-awake Agents are wanted quickly. For proof and terms address HUBBARD BROS., Phila., 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

Dec1-6w

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the legislature at its next session for the passage of an act entitled "An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled 'A supplement to an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings, so far as relates to certain counties,' approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to the county of Columbia.

The object of this act is to secure to mechanics, material men, builders and contractors protection for work done or materials for or about the repairing, alteration of or addition to any house or other building, so that liens may hereafter be had for the payment of all debts contracted for work done or materials furnished for or about the repair, alteration or addition to any house or building, in the same manner that liens may now be had for debts contracted for work done or materials furnished for or about the erection or construction of any house or other building.

W. S. CONNER.

Dec1-4w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SARAH RHOADS, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Sarah Rhoads, late of the Township of Locust, county of Columbia, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Franklin Rhoads of same twp. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

FRANKLIN RHOADS,
Nov. 17, 1876.-6w. Executor.

The Columbian Law Docket.

A complete record for the use of attorneys, conveniently arranged for the docketing of all cases, containing 500 pages, with double Index. This is the most complete book for lawyers that is published.

PRICE, $3.50.

Published by Brockway & Elwell

Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Dec1-4t

An act to erect into and constitute the District of the Poor of the Township of Bloom, in the county of Columbia, the Poor District of Columbia County.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania application will be made for the passage of an act under the above title, the purpose of which is to erect and create a general law for the county of Columbia, and constituted into it all existing districts.

W. C. ALDERSON,
Dec15-4w Solicitor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Will be sold by Public Sale on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876,

on the premises, the real estate of Samuel Mears, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, the following described property, to wit:

Containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres of land, more or less, situate in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Mordan, Jacob

Miscellaneous.

Welcome Christmas Gifts.

The usual practice in choosing Christmas gifts is to start out with a full porte-monnaie and come home with it empty, having scoured a dozen book and print and curiosity shops meantime, to find enough pretty things to go round. The gift sent to one friend might have been offered with equal propriety to a hundred others. Now everybody (worth remembering at all on Christmas day), has a fancy, or whim or association, which a trifle will recall and gratify. Now that we have so little money, let us set our brains to work to remember these whims or hobbies, and to find the suggestive trifles, and our word for it, we will startle our friends with a more real pleasure than if we had sent them the costliest unmeaning gift.

There must be a nice discrimination, too, in assorting these trifles. There are certain folks whom we know to be sorely in need of articles for the wardrobe, and to whom we must therefore give utterly useless follies, because they know that we know it; and there are other and better folks in like condition, who will receive a collar or pair of gloves with as hearty and sincere feeling as though the offering were a strain of Christmas music. There is one cousin whose gift must smell of the shops and the dollars paid for it, and another who, if we sent her our worn copy of George Herbert, or the little broken vase which has stood for years on the study table would receive them both with wet eyes, and find them fragrant with old memories.

Iron Rust as a cause of Fire.

The rather old notion that fires may be caused by iron rust is thus defended by a recent English writer: "When oxide of iron is placed in contact with timber excluded from the atmosphere, and aided by a slightly increased temperature, the oxide parts with its oxygen, and is converted into very finely divided particles of metallic iron having such an affinity for oxygen that, when afterwards exposed to the action of the atmosphere from any cause, oxygen is absorbed so rapidly that these particles become suddenly red hot, and if in sufficient quantity, will produce a temperature far beyond the ignition point of dry timber. Wherever iron pipes are employed for the circulation of any heated medium (whether hot water, hot air, or steam), and wherever these pipes are allowed to become rusty, and are also in close contact with timber, it is only necessary to suppose that under these circumstances the finely divided particles of metallic iron become exposed to the action of the atmosphere (and this may occur from the mere expansion or contraction of the pipes) in order to account for many of the fires which periodically occur during the continuance of the winter season."

The question is very common, "which is the heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of gold?" The answers are wide and variant. One says the gold is the heavier and another that both are the same. Gold is weighed by troy weight—24 grains to a pennyweight, 20 pennyweight to an ounce, 12 ounces to the pound troy, which thus contains 5760 grains. Feathers are weighed by avoirdupois weight—16 drams to an ounce, 16 ounces to the pound. As each drachm weighs 27 11-32ds grains, each ounce avoirdupois is 437½ grains, and the pound avoirdupois weighs, there, exactly 7000 grains. Thus a pound of feathers is 1240 grains heavier than a pound of gold.

What is described as a fire proof suit, of extraordinary merit—invented by a Swede named Oestberg—has recently been exhibited at Vienna, in the presence of the emperor and several other distinguished personages and men of science. On this occasion Capt. Ahlstraim, clothed in the suit, deliberately walked into an immence fire, prepared for the purpose, of wood saturated with petroleum. According to the account given of this test, the heat of the fire was so intense that no one else could approach within eighty paces without being absolutely burnt or scorched, but Ahlstrum walked around in the glowing pile perfectly undisturbed, leaning on the burning wood, and finally, with the same equanimity as well as entire unconsciousness of danger, seating himself snugly on the live coals. After thus remaining in the fire a quarter of an hour, the salamander came out, as perfectly unharmed as when he went in.

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.—A Burlington naturalist last Sunday, while investigating the causes and effect of the poison of a wasp sting, nobly determined to make of himself a martyr to science, and accordingly handed his thumb to an impatient insect he caged in a bottle. The wasp entered into the martyr business with a great deal of spirit, and backed up to the thumb with an abruptness which took the scientist by surprise. He was so deeply absorbed in the study of remedies that he forgot to make any notes of the other points in connection with stings, but his wife wrote a paragraph in his note book, for the benefit of science, to the effect that the primary effect of a wasp sting is abrupt, blasphemous and terrific profanity, followed by an intense desire fairly amounting to a mania, for ammoni, camphor and raw brandy.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The last report of the Directors of Convict Prisons strikingly illustrates the ingenuity of English criminals. One of the inmates of Portland Prison contrived to make out of pieces of wire and string, some skeleton keys which he succeeded in concealing in his cell. By removing a pane of glass from the window of his cell, he managed to reach its lock which he opened, and would, in all probability, have passed the main gates of the hall, had he not been frustrated by the deputy governor, who was making his rounds at the time and saw him in the corridor. He was immediately secured. In his cell was found a dummy head, contrived out of some felt and his rag bag plastered over with soap, which, placed under the bedclothes, so closely resembled a sleeping man's face and head that it might well have deceived the night officer when inspecting the cell.

The German Government has recently built a kitchen a thousand feet long and all of stone and iron, to supply food for the army in time of war. Its machinery is driven by two eighteen hundred horse power engines, and is capable of boiling down and condensing within portable limits a hundred and seventy oxen, grinding three hundred and fifty tons of flour, and making three hundred thousand loaves of bread daily. It is also able to supply enough preserved eats for one day's feeding of the horses belonging to an army of two hundred and eight thousand men.

The Empress of Germany and the Princess Bismark are two plain, homely bodies. The first is not untrequently seen driving out in a calico dress, and the second, fresh and comely, though past 62, superintends her farm work, goes about the house with a great bunch of keys at her girdle in the good old style, and her bedrooms are filled with knitted quilts and such articles, evidences of her own skill and industry.

Agricultural.

Ashes.

Many farmers have no convenient place in which to store their ashes, and consequently they put them in barrels outside of doors. Too often these are left uncovered, or the covers blow off, leaving the ashes exposed to the rain or dew. Evidently they do not realize the great value which ashes possess as a fertilizing agent. If they did they would never allow them to waste. On the contrary they would apply them to their crops. If a man has a good place in which to keep them, one in which they cannot be injured by rain and in which there is no danger from fire, it is well enough to let a years's stock accumulate and then apply them in the spring. This, however, in case part of them are not needed for crops in the summer. Some of our readers who have ashes which they think they ought to dispose of in order to prevent loss, may here inquire to what special crops they should be applied.

We reply that for onions, ashes are among the very best of fertilizers. For this crop they should be strewed along the rows, lengthwise, and the cultivator should then be run between them or else they should be hoed by hand. Applied to Indian corn, a handful to each hill, immediately before a rain, or just before a crop is hoed, they give good returns. They are also very good for vines in the garden. In most seasons the application to grass land immediately after the first crop of hay has been removed, has a very fine effect and insures a good crop of rowen. There are ways enough in which all the ashes that are made can be profitable used on a farm, and they certainly ought to be saved and used to the best advantage.—*New England Homestead.*

Wash harness thoroughly with warm soft water and castile soap, and brush out every particle of dust before putting on the oil. This is the important point. Better not oil at all than to apply it on dirty leather. The harness should be taken apart, and the pieces washed and oiled separately. Rub on the oil while the leather is softened with water. It can be applied at once if the leather is rubbed with a dry cloth; it should be soft, but not too wet. After applying the oil, hang up to dry for a few hours till the oil is absorbed. Old harness that has been neglected and is dry and hard had better not be oiled; it will do no good; the evil is already done. The fibres of the leather have lost more or less of their tenacity, and oil will not restore it; in fact, by softening the leather it only weakens it, just as a wet sheet of paper will tear more easily than a dry one. Oil does not add to the strength of leather; it merely softens it and keeps it from cracking; it is a preventive of decay, not a restorer Harness are now so high that it is more than ever important to take care of them. Never let them suffer for the want of oil; keep in good repair and they will last as long again.

SHEEP IN STORMS.—No good farmer will omit to provide a shed for his sheep to go under in cold fall and winter storms, because no animal suffers so much, when completely drenched with rain or sleet, owing to the long time after the storm it takes to dry them thoroughly. It does seem that some farmers possess neither the common attributes of humanity in the care of their live stock, nor brains enough to give them knowledge of what is to their own interests. Some of these men show a remarkable propensity for saving money when obtained, and it would be, perhaps, an impossibility to draw three cents from some of them to save the country from ruin, while they turn their cattle and sheep into a field in the dead of winter, with no shelter from storms, and feed them from a hay-stack, throwing the hay upon the ground to be trodden under foot, or covered with the driving snow. Such farmers are not fit to own cattle and sheep, and good advice to them is, in most cases, thrown away.

An experienced chicken raiser says as soon as manifestation of gapes in his fowls appears, he confines his chickens in a box one at a time, sufficiently large to contain the bird, and places a coarse cotton or linen cloth over the top. Upon this he places air slacked lime, and taps the cloth sufficiently to cause the lime to fall through. This lime dust the fowl inhales and is made to sneeze, and in a short time the cause of the gapes is thrown out in the form of a slimy mass of worms that had accumulated in the wind pipe and smaller air vessels

Years ago the ailment called "hollow horn," or "horn distemper," was very common, and in many yards cows might be seen with horns bored on the under side, and into this hole and on the top of the head the remedies were applied. A syringe or wooden squirt gun was used to inject into the horn soap-suds, pepper tea, brine etc. It is now known by most farmers that there is no such disease as horn-ail, hollow horn, but that when the horns are cold that state of things indicates the presence of disease elsewhere and a feeble circulation. The horns being extremities are cold, and the circulation needs to be equalized. It is now known to be a dangerous experiment to treat animals after the manner they were used to be treated.

HENS IN WINTER.—In order to keep hens laying through the winter they must be furnished with a warm house and a warm diet. Many flocks of hens consume during the winter, most of the profit of the summer as they eat and make no return of eggs. They are not to blame for this. If we wish our hens to lay in winter, they must have nitrogenous food, such as eggs are made of. They pick this up in the summer in the form of worms and insects, but in winter grasshoppers and angleworms do not abound and the hens must have pork or beef scraps, liver, or some cheap meat diet, as the raw material from which to manufacture eggs. If to this be added some warm mush and potatoes and a few fresh cabbage leaves cut up fine, the hens will lay with gratitude, and cackle with thanksgiving. Some fine bone meal added to corn meal will make a mush that will tickle the palates of the hens, redden their combs, and make them sing for joy.

FATTENING TURKEYS AND GEESE.—Mr. Henry Richards, one of our most observant and enterprising Williams township farmers yesterday told us a little story about fattening turkeys and geese, which should be of interest to poultry owners. Said he:

"About a year ago I got a very nice Hamburg goose for Christmas, and put it up in the wagon-house to fatten, feeding it regular. In one corner of the loft was a considerable lot of red peppers. While the goose was penned up, it eat every one of the peppers, and when it was killed it turned out the finest and fattest goose I ever helped to eat. Its meat was short and tender, having none of the strongness usually found in gooseflesh. This fall I put up another goose for a special occasion, and fed it with peppers, with the same result, and I find that they have the same effect when fed to turkeys." The experiment is a cheap one, and well worth trying.—*Boston Free Press.*

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all humors and blocks, prompt to start the secretion of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is one of many discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints which devote of all the results promised to a medicine, so free of calomel, a mineral poison procured in many kind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. And the operation of certain vegetables compose all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These Pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of mineral or other poisons. The secretions of bile is promoted by their use, giving a healthy tone to the stomach, curing the worst cases of dyspepsia, and restoring the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills. Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner 6th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Price 25 cents per box. Dec.

What I Know About Vegetine.

BOSTON, MASS., May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have had considerable experience with Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility, and humors of the blood, Vegetine is superior to any thing which I have ever used. In consequence of taking it myself, and from having seen many of my friends and acquaintances who have used it, I am satisfied that it is a most valuable medicine. I am now in good health, but at the moment of writing I am suffering from a severe cold, which has settled on my lungs, and I am confined to the house. Were it not for this I would call on you. In addition to what I know about Vegetine myself, I refer to any one who will call on or address me at my residence, 288 Allen street.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD PARKER.

Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS.—Want of appetite, fickle of food, and wind from the stomach, pain in the head, drowsiness, dizziness and weakness of the stomach in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes nausea, costiveness, occasional looseness, with a constant interchange of diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The above symptoms, or less of some or better part of them, are experienced by those who are troubled with dyspepsia, and other disorders of the system, as seeing foolish, etc. Here is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 31, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. I have no more sufferers in this place taking the Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly,

THOMAS F. MOORE,
Overseer of card room, Portsmouth Co's. Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and restlessness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility; and has been greatly benefitted.

THOS. GILMORE, 220½ Walnut St.

Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me, and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise every body to take Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (Vegetine) in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or cancerous humors or rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
16 Russel street.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Oct. 13, 1870-1y

March 31, '76-1y.

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TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
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Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

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WM. F. BODINE.
March 6'74

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Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

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Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

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FOR COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA, 7 am through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs.

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FOR MILWAUKEE, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

FOR SPARTA AND WINONA and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

FOR DUBUQUE, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

FOR DUBUQUE AND LA CROSSE, VIA CLINTON, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

FOR COUNCIL CITY AND YANKTON, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

FOR LAKE GENEVA, four trains daily.

FOR ROCKFORD, STERLING, KENOSHA, JANESVILLE, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State street; Omaha office, 185 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street. Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie street depot, corner N. Kinzie and canal Streets; Wells Street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
Feb. 4, '76-1y

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MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

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July 14, 1876.-1y.

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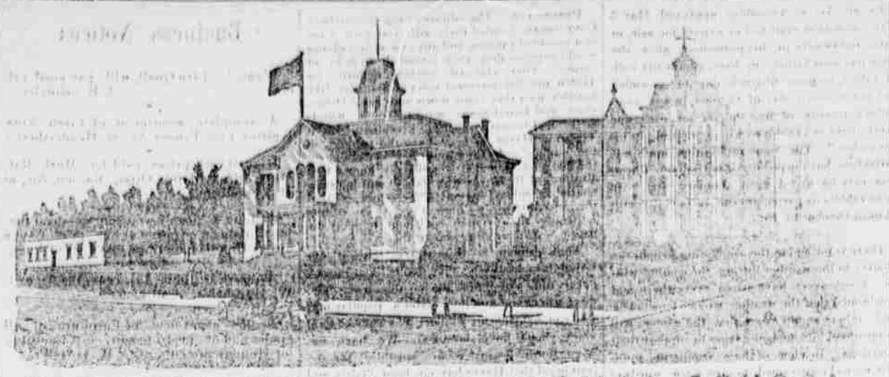
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, and thoroughly effective. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

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The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL and Students graduating therein, become State Dedimus, or diploma, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive appropriate certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The Course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and important opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
COL. J. G. FREEZ, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG EMPORIUM.
Corner Main and Market Street
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been engaged in the

WHOLESALE DRUG

business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT
BROWER'S BLOCK.

Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrate

OIL OF GLADNESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

MOYER BROS.
May 19, '76.-tf.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
OF
STANDARD MANUFACTURE

The Largest Assortment!
The Best in quality!
The Lowest in Prices!
The Easiest Terms!
YOU WILL FIND AT
COMER THOMAS' MUSIC STORE,
147 MILL STREET,
DANVILLE, PA.
Dec. 1-3m

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
The Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-fifth the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. It is put ready for use in white or any color desired. Is now in use by thousands of the finest dwellings in the country, many of which have been painted with this CHEMICAL PAINT for TEN years, and look well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample cards of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.
N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 103 Chambers street, N. Y. May 19, '76-1y.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO'S

and save one-fifth the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. It is put ready for use in white or any color desired. Is now in use by thousands of the finest dwellings in the country, many of which have been painted with this CHEMICAL PAINT for TEN years, and look well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample cards of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 103 Chambers street, N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio. May 19, '76-1y.

TEA! TEA! TEA!
All kinds and prices.
GREEN TEA AND BLACK TEA.
AT
J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH GROCERY
Corner Main and Center Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Oct. 8, 1875.-tf.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS
OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bane of rooms being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by
ALBERT BEST & CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

Aug 11, '76-6m

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.
T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 721.

N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.
Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons,	5 cents
" " Fi. Fa.	5 "
" " Rule to take Depositions,	5 "
" " " Chicago Arbitrators,	5 "
4 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.	
Petition for Appointment of Guardian,	5 "
" Citation	5 "
Rule to take Depositions,	5 "
Narr in Debt, with Confession,	5 "
" " Assumpsit,	5 "
Mechanics Lien,	5 "
4 Cents each or $2.50 per hundred.	
Petition for sale of Real Estate 5 cents each.	

JUSTICES BLANKS.

Subpoenas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 50 for 25 cents each.

Deeds,	5 cents each
Mort. Deeds,	10 " "
Parchment Deeds,	15 " "
Agreements,	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales,	50 for $1 50
Constable's Sales,	5 cents each
Mortgage and Bond,	12 " "
All kinds of Notes,	5 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

Legislative Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature at their ensuing session for the passage of an act entitled "An Act relating to the publication of legal advertising in the County of Columbia." The object of this act is to require all legal and other advertising required to be published by the Laws of this Commonwealth and the Rules of the respective Courts thereof, in the County of Columbia, to be printed and published in the "Columbian" and "Columbia County Democrat" and the same by newspapers published in Bloomsburg, the County Seat of said county.

D. A. BOOCKEY.
Dec. 1, '76-4w

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec 1, '76-1y

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to take out patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office should consult F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C., for instructions free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for Circular.
Oct. 6, '76.-3 & w

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

TRAINS

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG AS FOLLOWS:

Leave New York, as at
Leave Philadelphia, as at

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

COLUMBIA & LACKAWANNA RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 28, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves New York		8.50 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		11.50 "
"	" Harrisburg		3.50 p. m.
"	" Dillsburg		4.50 "
"	" Williamsport		8.00 "
"	arr. at Renovo		10.00 "
NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	7.30 a. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	1.00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport		6.30 "
"	leaves	Renovo	8.45 "
"	"	Emporium	11.00 "
"	arr. at	Driftwood	1.30 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves	New York	8.50 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	11.50 "
"	"	Harrisburg	3.50 p. m.
"	"	Dillsburg	4.50 "
"	"	Williamsport	8.00 "
"	arr. at	Renovo	10.00 "
"	"	Emporium	1.00 a. m.
"	"	Driftwood	4.00 "
"	"	Buffalo	7.30 "

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Buffalo	8.00 a. m.
"	"	Driftwood	11.30 "
"	"	Emporium	2.30 p. m.
"	"	Renovo	4.45 "
"	"	Williamsport	7.00 "
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	10.00 "
"	"	Dillsburg	11.00 "
"	"	Philadelphia	2.50 a. m.
"	"	New York	6.40 "
PASS LINE	leaves	Williamsport	1.50 a. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	6.00 "
"	"	Philadelphia	9.00 "
"	"	New York	12.40 p. m.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Erie Express West and Pacific Express West, run daily. Fast Line West runs daily, except Sunday. Erie Mail East, Day Express, Fast Line East and Pacific Express East run daily, except Monday. Sunday Mail East runs between Williamsport and Harrisburg only. Buffalo Express East runs daily, except Sunday, between Emporium and Harrisburg. Lock Haven Express runs daily, except Sunday, between Lock Haven and Williamsport. Erie Mail East connects at Erie with trains for Buffalo, N. Y. & E. at Corry with P. & O. at Titusville with O. C. & A. at Oil City with A. V. R. R. at Parker's Landing with A. & G. W. R. R. at Franklin with P. & C. R. R.